Joint Operational Access Concept

…ensuring the Joint Force has the right

Priority missions of the U.S. Armed Forces…

Projecting Power Despite Anti-Access/Area-Denial. **In order to credibly deter potential adversaries and to prevent them from achieving their objectives, the United States must maintain its ability to project power in areas in which our access and freedom to operate are challenged. In these areas, sophisticated adversaries will use asymmetric capabilities to include electronic and cyber warfare, ballistic and cruise missiles, advanced air defenses, mining, and other methods, to complicate our operational calculus. States such as China and Iran will continue to pursue asymmetric means to counter our power projection capabilities, while proliferation of sophisticated weapons and technology will extend to non-state actors as well. Accordingly the U.S. military will invest as required to ensure its ability to operate effectively in anti-access and area denial (A2/AD) environments.** ***This will include implementing the Joint Operational Access Concept.***

U.S. SECDEF, January 5, 2012

Sustaining U.S. Global Leadership:

JOAC Key Terms

Assured Access: **The unhindered national use of the global commons and select sovereign territory, waters, airspace and cyberspace, achieved by projecting all the elements of national power.**
Operational Access**: The ability to project military force into an operational area with sufficient freedom of action to accomplish the mission.**

Antiaccess (A2): **Those actions and capabilities, usually long-range, designed to prevent an opposing force from entering an operational area.**

Area-Denial (AD): **Those actions and capabilities, usually of shorter range, designed not to keep an opposing force out, but to limit its freedom of action within the operational area.**

Global Commons: **Areas of air, sea, space, and cyberspace that belong to no one state. Access to the global commons is vital to U.S. national interests, both as an end in itself and as a means to projecting military force into hostile territory.**

Cross-Domain Synergy: **The complementary vice merely additive employment of capabilities in different domains such that each enhances the effectiveness and compensates for the vulnerabilities of the others—to establish superiority in some combination of domains that will provide the**

Anti-access strategies seek to prevent our Nation's ability to project and sustain combat power into a region, while area denial strategies seek to constrain our Nation's freedom of action within the region.
NMS Feb 2011

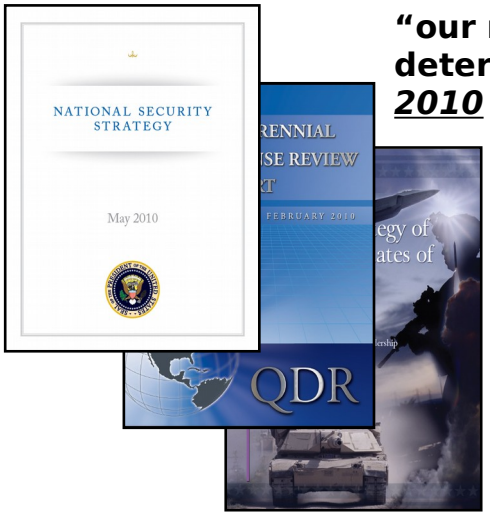
JOAC Purpose & Scope

Purpose:

- Provide an intellectual framework
- Establish a basis for subsequent joint and Service concepts and doctrine
- Identify the broad capabilities required to gain operational access

Scope:

- Applies to combatant commands and JTFs
- Focuses on opposed access – situations requiring the use of combat
- Identify the various approaches adversaries may employ and the potential means to counter them



"our military must…preserve access to the global commons…This includes… deterring and defeating aggression in anti-access environments…" ***NSS May 2010***

"Prudence demands that the Department prepare for possible future adversaries likely to possess and employ some degree of anti-access capability – the ability to blunt or deny U.S. power Projection – across all domains." ***QDR Feb 2010***

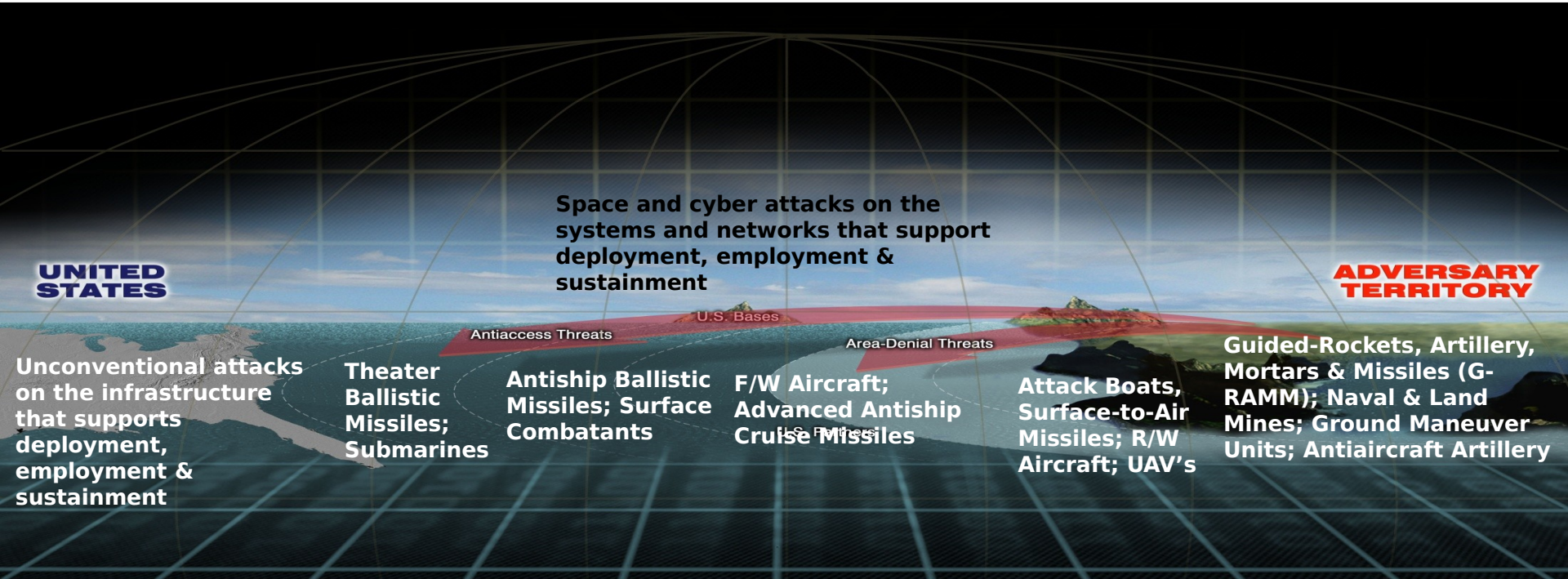
"Defeating adversary aggression will require the Joint Force to support National approaches to counter anti-access and area-denial strategies." ***NMS Feb 2011***

UNCLASSIFIED

The Environment leading to a viable Strategy

Three trends promise to complicate the challenge of opposed access for U.S. joint forces:

- **Dramatic improvement and proliferation of antiaccess and area-denial capabilities.**
- **Changing U.S. overseas posture.**
- **Emergence of the space domain and cyberspace as increasingly important and contested.**


Space and cyber attacks on the systems and networks that support deployment, employment & sustainment
UNITED STATES
ADVERSARY TERRITORY
U.S. Bases
Antiaccess Threats
Area-Denial Threats
Unconventional attacks on the infrastructure that supports deployment, employment & sustainment
Theater Ballistic Missiles; Submarines
Antiship Ballistic Missiles; Surface Combatants
F/W Aircraft; Advanced Antiship Cruise Missiles
Attack Boats, Surface-to-Air Missiles; R/W Aircraft; UAV's
Guided-Rockets, Artillery, Mortars & Missiles (G-RAMM); Naval & Land Mines; Ground Maneuver Units; Antiaircraft Artillery

JOAC Problem Statement

The Military Problem –Opposed Operational Access in an Advanced Antiaccess/Area-Denial Environment:

The essential problem for future joint forces is to be able to project military force into an operational area and sustain it in the face of armed opposition when three trends apply:

- **Antiaccess and area-denial weapons and technologies are dramatically improving and proliferating.**
- **U.S. overseas defense posture is changing.**
- **Space and cyberspace are becoming increasingly important and contested domains.**
- **Meeting that challenge increasingly will require defeating integrated antiaccess/area-denial systems of growing lethality and sophistication**

Current joint forces are optimized to "dominate" after being allowed to mass force and are reliant on capital assets.

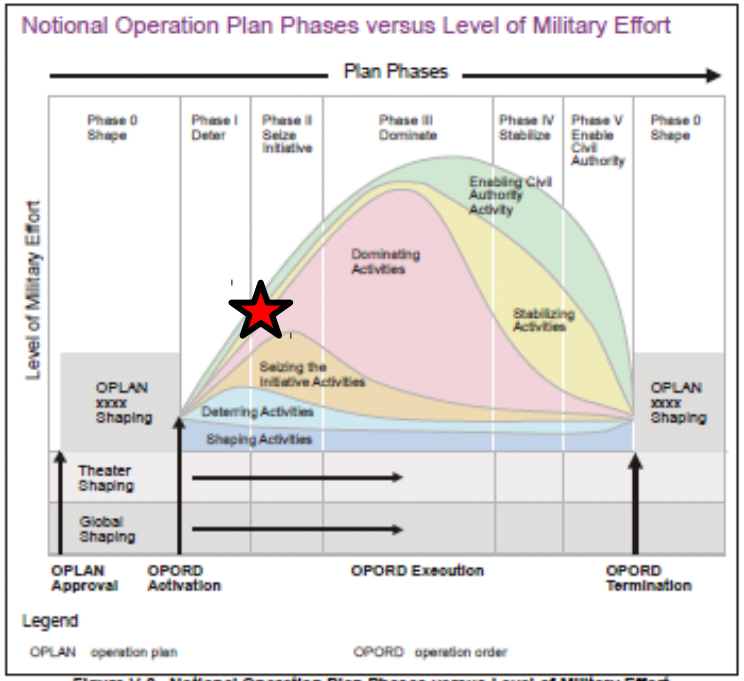
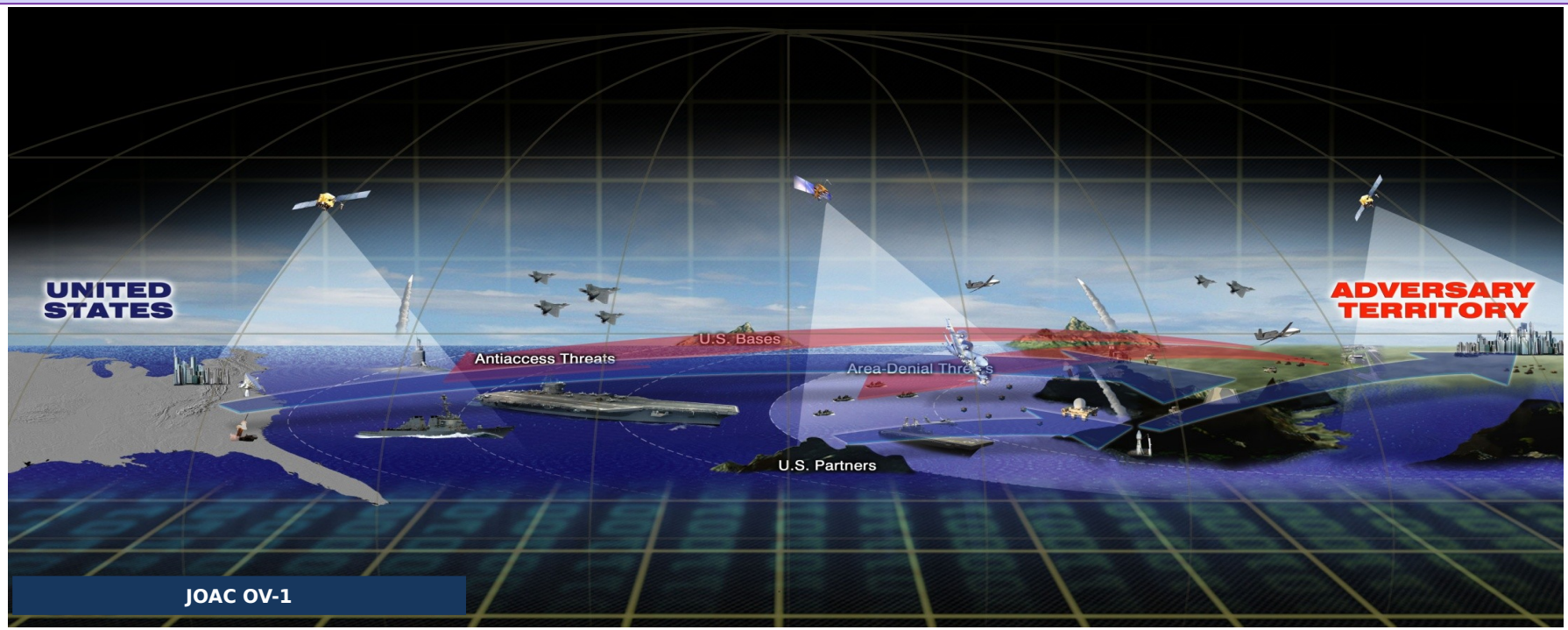


Figure V-3. Notional Operation Plan Phases versus Level of Military Effort

A2/AD Strategies focus on preventing / disrupting the Joint Force from getting to the fight and disrupting freedom of action within the operational area.

JOAC Solution

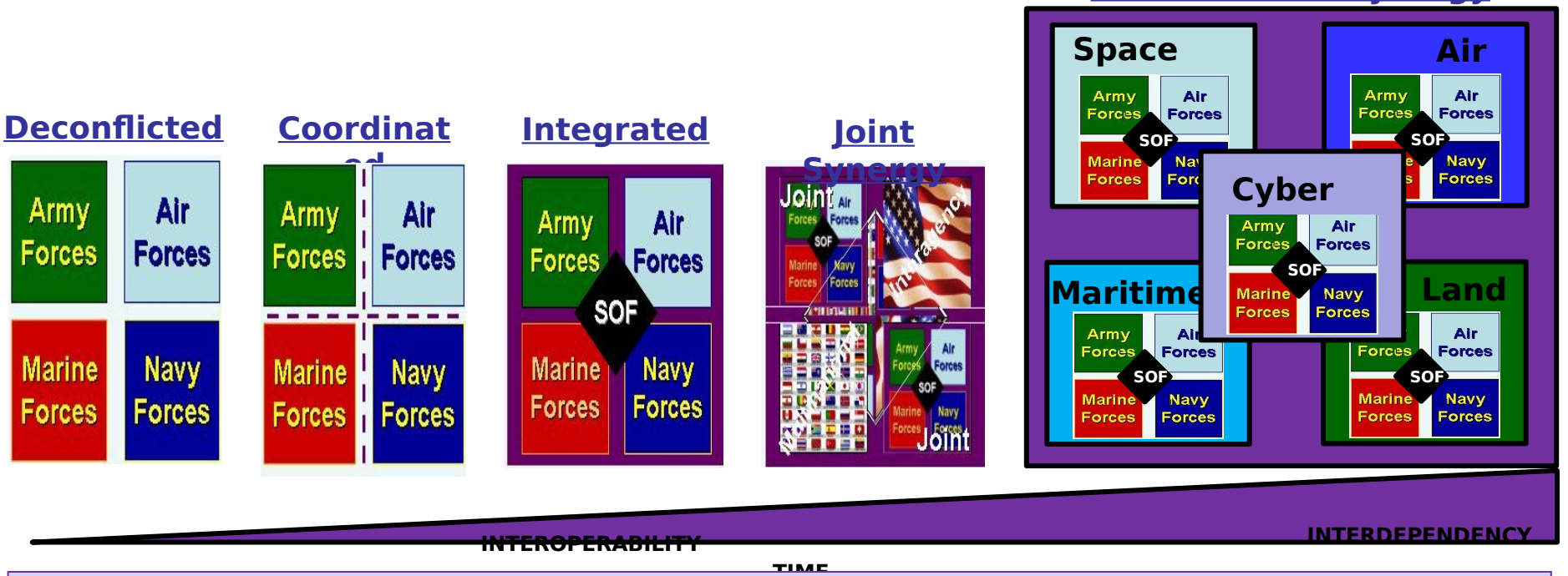
A Concept for Joint Operational Access: **Future joint forces will *leverage cross-domain synergy* – the complementary vice merely additive employment of capabilities in different domains such that each enhances the effectiveness and compensates for the vulnerabilities of the others – to establish superiority in some combination of domains that will provide the level of freedom of action required by the mission.**



The JOAC envisions a greater degree and more flexible integration of space and cyberspace operations into the traditional air-sea-land battlespace than ever before.

JOAC Solution

The JOAC envisions a greater degree of integration across domains and at lower echelons than ever before. Embracing cross-domain synergy at increasingly lower levels will be essential to generating the tempo that is often critical to exploiting fleeting local opportunities for disrupting the enemy system.



Joint synergy has been a strength of U.S. joint forces for decades. Whereas joint synergy focuses on the integration of Service capabilities, cross-domain synergy requires the integration across domains without regard for which Service provides the action or capability.

JOAC Precepts, Implications, and Capabilities

Operational Access Precepts:
Principles that when applied in planning and execution to a given set of conditions will describe how joint forces would achieve operational access.

Joint Operational Access and the Joint Functions: **The paper describes the implications for the performance of the various joint functions.**

Capabilities Required by this Concept:
The paper identifies 30 capabilities that provide a baseline for follow-on co
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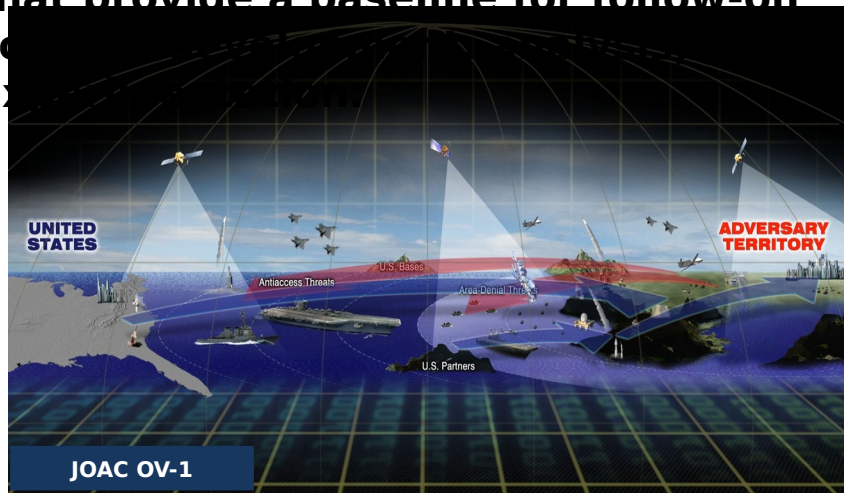


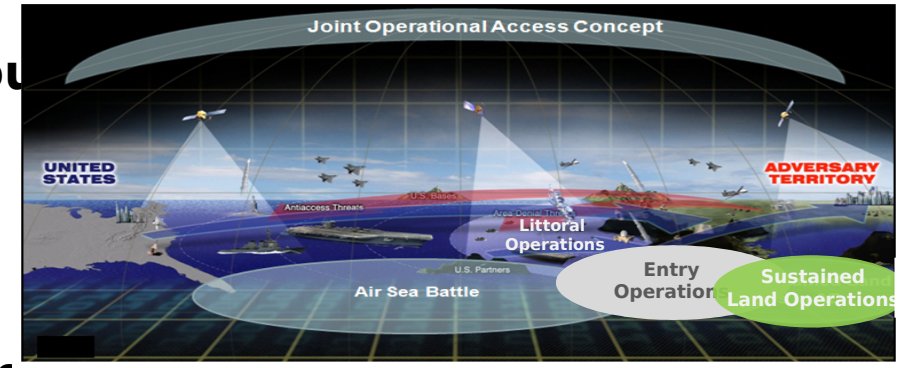
JOAC OV-1

Precepts

1. **Conduct operations to gain access based on the requirements of the broader mission, while also designing subsequent operations to lessen access challenges.**
2. **Prepare the operational area in advance to facilitate access.**
3. **Consider a variety of basing options.**
4. **Seize the initiative by deploying and operating on multiple, independent lines of operations.**
5. **Exploit advantages in one or more domains to disrupt or destroy enemy antiaccess/area-denial capabilities in others.**
6. **Disrupt enemy reconnaissance and surveillance efforts while protecting friendly efforts.**
7. **Create pockets or corridors of local domain superiority to penetrate the enemy's defenses and maintain them as required to accomplish the mission.**
8. **Maneuver directly against key operational objectives from strategic distance.**
9. **Attack enemy antiaccess/area-denial defenses in depth rather than rolling back those defenses from the perimeter.**
10. **Maximize surprise through deception, stealth, and ambiguity to complicate enemy targeting.**
11. **Protect space and cyber assets while attacking the enemy's cyber and space capabilities.**

Way Ahead

- **Supporting Concepts (e.g. ASB)**
  - **Requirement identified by all fou Services**
    - **Areas under consideration**
      - **Entry Operations**
      - **Littoral Operations**
      - **Sustained Land Operations**
      - **Sustainment in an A2/AD environme**



Capabilities & Associated DOTMLPF Implications

Broad To Increasingly Specific

Joint Operational Access Concept

JOAC Describes the Operational Environment and Overarching Concept

Precepts and Required Capabilities

ASB Concept Document

Range of A2/AD Actors, Settings

Other Supporting Concepts (JCEO, Others?)

Provides greater fidelity based on the operational context

ASB: 212 Non-Materiel and Materiel

Other Concept(s)

Provides an integrated approach to Joint Force Development

Integration

COMMANDERS Training Objectives (Cyber Domain)

CMDR USPACOM TF 12 Objectives (Cyber)

Cyber Operations
Integration of Cyber Operations
Collaboration with Cyber Industry
Cyber Common Operational Picture Cyber Defense
ROE and Authorities
Cyber Target Development
Cyber Domain
Linkage to GL 12

CMDR USSTARTCOM GL 12 Objectives (Cyber)

-Cyber Supporting CONPLAN
-Integration of Cyber Support teams

JOAC Precepts and Capabilities to be examined in TF12/GL12

JOAC Precepts

- Seize the initiative by deploying and operating on multiple, independent lines of operations.
-Exploit advantages in one or more domains to disrupt or destroy enemy antiaccess/area-denial capabilities in others.
-Protect space and cyber assets while attacking the enemy's cyber and space capabilities.

JOAC Capabilities

004. The ability to integrate cross-domain operations, to include at lower echelons, with the full integration of space and cyberspace operations.
005. The ability to employ mission command to enable subordinate commanders to act independently in consonance with the higher commander's intent and effect the necessary cross-domain integration laterally at the required echelon.
011. The ability to conduct electronic attack and computer network attack against hostile antiaccess/area-denial capabilities.
014. The ability to maneuver in cyberspace to gain entry into hostile digital networks.
023. The ability to conduct cyber defense in the context of opposed access.

***Potential outcomes supporting* CMDR's Training Objectives and JOAC**

Potential outcomes for JOAC integration with TF12/GL12

- The utility of a supporting cyber CONPLAN to identify authorities and relationships, techniques and procedures to integrate cyber operations in planning and execution across geographic and functional commands and down to the JTF level.

-Further identify current gaps in the joint forces ability to integrate cyber operations with a focus on the Cyber Support teams .

Doctrine
Organizations
Training material
Leadership and education
Personnel
Facilities
Policy

Integration

USSTRATCOM CMDR'S Objectives

Improve the combat-effectiveness of trans-regional capabilities – in full partnership with the other combatant commands, we will create the architectures, plans, operating concepts, and TTPs to fully leverage and synchronize our unique trans-regional capabilities.

Resolve impediments in cyberspace – we will work within the Department of Defense and with other partners as appropriate to refine roles, responsibilities, authorities, and oversight, improve situational awareness, and grow the cyber forces needed to execute ever-increasing mission demands.

JOAC Precepts and Capabilities examined in GL12

JOAC Precepts

- Seize the initiative by deploying and operating on multiple, independent lines of operations.

- Exploit advantages in one or more domains to disrupt or destroy enemy antiaccess/area-denial capabilities in others.

- Protect space and cyber assets while attacking the enemy's cyber and space capabilities.

JOAC Capabilities

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Potential outcomes supportin

CMDR's Objectives

The ability to

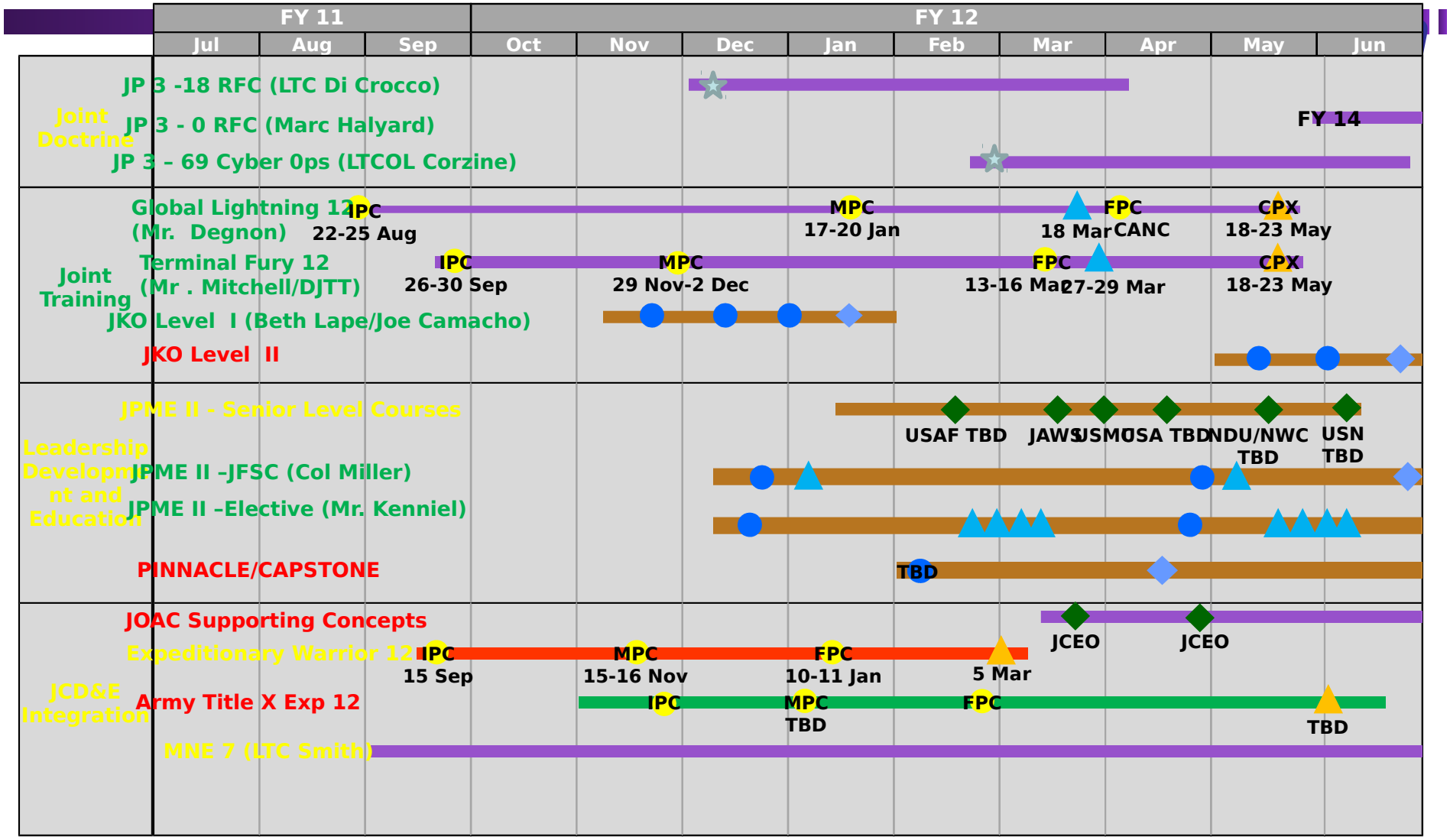
supporting cyber CONPLAN to identify authorities and relationships, techniques and procedures to integrate cyber operations in planning and execution across geographic and functional commands and down to the JTF level.

Further identify current gaps in the joint forces ability to integrate cyber operations with a focus on the Cyber Support teams.

Working Draft

JOAC Integration & Transition

As of 5 Mar 12



KEY: Conference | Academics | Execution | Course Presentation | Courseware Milestones | Courseware Complete | JD RFC

KEY: Text Color: GREEN = Coordinated/Approved YELLOW = Coordination Ongoing/Decisions Pending RED = Requires Coordination/Approval

JOINT
CHIEFS OF STAFF

BACK-UP SLIDES

JOAC Precepts

1. Conduct operations to gain access based on the requirements of the broader mission, while also designing subsequent operations to lessen access challenges.
2. Prepare the operational area in advance to facilitate access.
3. Consider a variety of basing options.
4. Seize the initiative by deploying and operating on multiple, independent lines of operations.
5. Exploit advantages in one domain to disrupt enemy antiaccess/area-denial capabilities in others.
6. Disrupt enemy reconnaissance and surveillance efforts while protecting friendly efforts.
7. Create pockets or corridors of local domain superiority to penetrate the enemy's defenses and maintain them as required to accomplish the mission.
8. Maneuver directly against key operational objectives from strategic distance.
9. Attack enemy antiaccess/area-denial defenses in depth rather than rolling back those defenses from the perimeter.
10. Maximize surprise through deception, stealth and ambiguity to complicate enemy targeting.
11. Protect cyber and space assets, which the enemy also likely will target,

JOAC Required Capabilities

Command and Control

1. The ability to maintain reliable connectivity and interoperability among major warfighting headquarters and supported/supporting forces while en route.
2. The ability to perform effective command and control in a degraded and/or austere communications environment.
3. The ability to create sharable, user-defined operating pictures from a common database to provide situational awareness (including friendly, enemy and neutral situations) across the domains.
4. The ability to integrate cross-domain operations, to include at lower echelons, with the full integration of space and cyberspace operations.
5. The ability to employ mission command to enable subordinate commanders to act independently in consonance with the higher commander's intent and effect the necessary cross-domain integration laterally at the required echelon.

Intelligence

6. The ability of operational forces to detect and respond to hostile computer network attack in an opposed access situation.
7. The ability to conduct timely and accurate cross-domain all-source intelligence fusion in an opposed access situation.
8. The ability to develop all categories of intelligence in any necessary

JOAC Required Capabilities

Fires

9. The ability to locate, target, and suppress or neutralize hostile antiaccess and area-denial capabilities in complex terrain with the necessary range, precision, responsiveness and reversible and permanent effects while limiting collateral damage.
10. The ability to leverage cross-domain cueing to detect and engage in-depth to delay, disrupt or destroy enemy systems.
11. The ability to conduct electronic attack and computer network attack against hostile antiaccess/area-denial capabilities.
12. The ability to interdict enemy forces and materiel deploying to an operational area.

Movement and Maneuver

13. The ability to conduct and support operational maneuver over strategic distances along multiple axes of advance by air and sea.
14. The ability to “maneuver” in cyberspace to gain entry into hostile digital networks.
15. The ability to conduct en route command and control, mission planning and rehearsal, and assembly of deploying forces, to include linking up of personnel and prepositioned equipment.
16. The ability to conduct forcible entry operations, from raids and other limited-objective operations to the initiation of sustained land operations.
17. The ability to mask the approach of joint maneuver elements to

JOAC Required Capabilities

Protection

18. The ability to defeat enemy targeting systems, including their precision firing capabilities.
19. The ability to provide expeditionary missile defense to counter the increased precision, lethality, and range of enemy antiaccess/area-denial systems.
20. The ability to protect and, if necessary, reconstitute bases and other infrastructure required to project military force, to include points of origin, ports of embarkation and debarkation, and intermediate staging bases.
21. The ability to protect forces and supplies deploying by sea and air.
22. The ability to protect friendly space forces while disrupting enemy space operations.
23. The ability to conduct cyber defense in the context of opposed access.

Sustainment

24. The ability to deploy, employ, and sustain forces via a global network of fixed and mobile bases to include seabasing.
25. The ability to quickly and flexibly establish nonstandard support mechanisms, such as the use of commercial providers and facilities.
26. The ability to plan, manage and integrate contractor support in the context of operations to gain operational access in the face of armed resistance.

JOAC Required Capabilities

Information

27. The ability to inform and influence selected audiences to facilitate operational access before, during and after hostilities.

Engagement

28. The ability to develop relationships and partnership goals and to share capabilities and capacities to ensure access and advance long-term regional stability.
29. The ability to secure basing, navigation, and overflight rights and support agreements from regional partners.
30. The ability to provide training, supplies, equipment, and other assistance to regional partners to improve their access capabilities.